

CUBA AT WAR; SHIPS SEIZED

Joint Resolution Passed by
Both Legislative Branches
and Signed by President

WITHIN PERIOD
OF FEW HOURS

Authorities Take Four Ger-
man Vessels Interned
in Havana Harbor

Havana, April 9.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to range herself alongside the United States, her liberator and protector.

At 7:16 Saturday night President Menocal affixed his signature to the joint resolution passed unanimously late Saturday afternoon by both the Senate and House without a dissenting vote being raised, thus putting into effect the declaration that a state of war exists between Cuba and the imperial German government.

The joint committees appointed only yesterday by the Senate and House agreed early Saturday afternoon upon the phraseology of the resolution to be presented and the stage was set for quick action before either branch of Congress convened.

The Senate acted with extreme solemn-

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No question is more important. As your liver is, so are you. Take Hood's Pills—best for a sick, torpid, miserable liver, biliousness, constipation, bad taste in the mouth, etc. Sugar-coated, easily swallowed. Do not gripe. Price 25c., of all druggists or promptly by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

The resolution was read. Dr. Ricardo Dolse, conservative leader, then took the floor and made a short, impressive speech in favor of the resolution. No amendments were offered and the 17 senators voted "aye" when the motion was put. There was no applause or excitement following the vote.

The scene in the House was more enlightening. The galleries were packed with men and women long before the session opened, the ministers of France, Spain and Uruguay occupying seats in the diplomatic section.

Following the reading of the joint resolution, Representative Alfredo Betancourt, speaking for the Conservatives, made an impassioned speech in favor of its adoption. He was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause; the entire House and galleries rising to their feet, cheering and clapping wildly.

Jose M. Cortina addressed the House for the liberal side in support of the resolution.

Then, by a rising vote, the House unanimously adopted the resolution. The resolution follows:

"Article one: Resolved, that from today a state of war is formally declared between the republic of Cuba and the imperial government of Germany, and the president of the republic is authorized and directed by this resolution to employ all the forces of the nation and the resources of our government to make war against the imperial German government with the object of maintaining rights, guarding our territory and providing for our security, prevent any acts

which may be attempted against us, and defend the navigation of the seas, the liberty of commerce and the rights of neutrals and international justice.

"Article two: The president of the republic is hereby authorized to use all the land and naval forces in the form he may deem necessary, using existing forces, reorganizing them or creating new ones, and to dispose of the economic forces of the nation in any way he may deem necessary.

"Article three: The president will give account to Congress of the measures adopted in fulfillment of this law, which will be in operation from the moment of its publication in the official gazette."

The Cuban authorities Saturday evening seized the four German ships interned in Havana harbor.

Late Saturday Chief Inspector of the Port Panto notified Eusebio Aspaiz, secretary of the president, that he had observed large volumes of smoke pouring from the funnel of the interned German ship Bavaria. Port police went aboard the ship and were informed by her commander, Capt. Graulles, that he, in compliance with orders from his government, had attempted to damage the machinery in order to render the ship useless. The crew, together with the captain and his wife, were removed, as were the crews of three other interned German ships in the Havana harbor. All were sent to Valparaiso.

The other ships were found to have been slightly damaged. They are the Adelsfeld, Kidenia and Oliva. A rumor was current that the Germans had intended to move their ships out to the mouth of the harbor and sink them there, thus closing the port to navigation.

To Prevent the Grip.

Colds cause grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine removes cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 25c.—Adv.

AN EXPERT ON COLDS

Comparatively few people realize that a cold is a signal of physical weakness.

To treat a cold with weakening physics, alcoholic syrups or drugged pills, may smother the cold but they also reduce the body powers still further and invite more serious sickness.

Scott's Emulsion has always been an expert on colds, because it peculiarly enriches the blood, quickly tones up the forces and strengthens both throat and chest. Try Scott's. Refuse Substitutes. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 16-27

KAISER MOVES FOR REFORM

Asks Bethmann-Hollweg to Submit to Him Changes in Electoral Law.

London, April 9.—Emperor William has ordered German Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg to submit to him certain proposals for the reform of the Prussian electoral law to be discussed and put into effect after the conclusion of peace, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. An official telegram from Berlin announcing this order adds that it foreshadows also the reform of the upper chamber of the Prussian Diet.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Fair and Warmer Days for Middle of the Week.

Washington, April 9.—Predictions for the week: Unsettled and probably rainy Monday and Tuesday, followed by generally fair until about Friday when rains are probable. Cool first half of week, latter half considerably warmer.

HAMBURG ANGRY OVER U. S. FOE

Hindenburg "Wooden Jackass," Say Business Men—Ballin Bitter.

London, April 9.—The Daily Express' correspondent at The Hague writes:

"America's decision has caused deep consternation in German commercial circles, especially in Hamburg and Bremen. In these circles, where Herr Ballin is supreme, Gen. Von Hindenburg, to whose decision the 'ruthless' U-boat war is due, is generally called 'the wooden jackass.'"

"The people are wondering now whether he will compensate Hamburg and Bremen merchants and shippers for the millions they are going to lose by seizure of their ships in American ports."

"According to a traveler from Hamburg, who arrived here today (Saturday), when Herr Ballin, director general of the North German Lloyd Steamship company, heard of Wilson's message, he immediately left for Berlin to impress on the German admiralty the necessity of sinking no more American ships in order to avoid, if possible, seizure of German ships in American harbors."

"Herr Ballin also expressed publicly his most violent dissatisfaction that muddlers of the admiralty and foreign office should have caused a step which, he said, would probably ruin his efforts of 30 years in the creation of a German mercantile marine."

WHEAT UP TO \$2.14 IN CHICAGO.

Poor Crop and Appearance of U-Boat Opposing Factors.

Chicago, April 9.—Accepting wheat crop conditions shown by the government report as a calamity, the wheat market Saturday made sensational advances of from 8 1/2 cents a bushel for May options to 13 1/2 cents for September. July advanced 12 1/2 cents. May corn sold up 5 1/2 cents and May oats 1 1/2 cents.

The report of the appearance of a supposed German sea raider off Nantucket, followed by the pessimistic government crop report, caused wild fluctuations in wheat.

May wheat sold at \$2.14, 6 to 6 2/3 cents higher than the previous close. Opening sales were made at \$2.07 1/2 to \$2.09 1/2.

The appearance of the raider caused a drop to \$2.04 1/2. Then on the top report, quotations made a leap to \$2.14.

INCREASED COAL RATES

Are Granted by Interstate Commerce Commission to Railroads.

Washington, April 9.—Increases of 15 cents per ton on bituminous coal rates from mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and other states to Lake Erie ports for transshipment, sought by the eastern railroads in connection with their general advance in freight rates, were authorized Saturday by the interstate commerce commission and will become effective next Sunday.

Applications for the suspension of local rates on bituminous coal from mines in the states named to Buffalo and other points are still pending.

The commission conferred informally Saturday on the petitions filed by the railroads throughout the country looking to a general advance in rates. Indications are that hearings on that subject will be held shortly, probably within the next 10 days.

STAMPEDE TO ALTAR.

Men Announce That They Will Enlist "Right After Ceremony."

Chicago, April 9.—All records for marriage licenses issued here in one day were broken Saturday, although the bureau closed at noon. Four hundred and eighty licenses were issued. The previous record was 367. The normal average is about 100 daily. Some women applicants candidly admitted they were urging the step as married men would not be called out until after the single ones. One applicant expressed the feelings of others when he said: "I am going to get married because the government will look after my wife where it would pay no attention to my sweetheart. Right after the ceremony I'm going to enlist."

General Sporting Notes.

Evers is the only active league player who was playing ball in 1902.

Sam Langford, formerly heavyweight fighter, will meet Joel Thompson in Brooklyn to-morrow evening.

Fred Fulton received \$5500 in his bout with Morris the other night. Morris, the winner, received \$2129.

Dick Conway, formerly a star infielder with St. Mary's college, has signed up to play ball with the Red Sox. Coach Steve O'Rourke, formerly a side kick with Barry at Holy Cross, recommended the youngster.

It now develops that Fulton, the prize fighter, is a paster by trade.

Rube Schanes, the Giant mountman, carries the name in private life of Dimitri Ivanovitch Dimitroff.

According to box scores, Mike Menosky, formerly a Colonial league player, is in right in Washington, as he has been hitting the ball hard in the Senators' training camp all the spring.

All sports will be abolished at Phillips Andover academy during the remainder of the college year, as several of the athletes are to go to the French battle-field as a complete unit in the American ambulance field service.

Jones, the man who came to Boston last spring in exchange for Tris Speaker, showed the baseball public that he possessed quite a little baseball ability, and the club will see to it that fair youth gets a chance to show his wares this summer, for no other than Roger Bresnahan tipped off the Red Sox boss that Jones has the making of one of the best pitchers in the game to-day if given the proper chance.

In Tyson, the recruit pitcher secured by the Red Sox from the Buffalo Bisons of the International league last season, Manager Barry says he has one of the best working facilities in the game to-day. The Boston manager thinks Tyson has a better and easier swing in his wing than Smokey Joe Wood ever had in his best days, and this is saying a lot, as Wood was one of the easiest mountmen in the national pastime. Barry says that with a little major league experience, Tyson will look as good as if not better than Shore, Mays, Ruth or "Dutch" Leonard, and he thinks that the youngster will wind up the season with a handsome average.

586.8 Miles

Through the Heart of Chicago in 24 Hours

A Typical Chalmers Performance

At 12 noon, Monday, March 26, a stock Chalmers seven-passenger touring car with first and second gears removed, was started north on Michigan Boulevard through Chicago traffic.

At noon Tuesday, March 27, the Chalmers was stopped at the starting point. It had gone 586.8 miles through Chicago's densest traffic. The motor had never been stopped. Nothing but high gear was used.

To prove conclusively Chalmers flexibility on high gear, the low and intermediate gears were removed from the transmission.

The car was a standard Chalmers seven-passenger touring model, complete with standard body, top and full equipment. The same model you can buy today.

An average of slightly over 14 miles per gallon of gasoline was attained, an excellent example of Chalmers economy.

586.8 miles, through the famous congested Chicago "loop" district, is a wonderful feat. This performance on high gear is even more wonderful. It is without an equal.

It is an endorsement of the motor. It proves Chalmers reliability. It demonstrates Chalmers cooling. It shows Chalmers flexibility and perfect control. It is a new achievement.

A condensed summary of the signed certificate issued by the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association, under whose supervision the test was made, is reproduced below.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Chalmers seven-passenger car above mentioned was a fully equipped stock car. It was driven for 24 hours through Chicago traffic. Only high gear was used. The motor was never stopped during the run. The mileage obtained was 586.8 miles. The gasoline consumption was an average of slightly over 14 miles per gallon.

R. Allen

Chairman Contest Board, American Automobile Association.

Some Other Chalmers Achievements

Chicago to New York

On June 7, 1916, a Chalmers stock car shattered all existing road records between Chicago and New York, making the run of 1047 miles in 31 hours. The best previous time was made by a Packard driven by E. C. Patterson, whose time was 35 hours 43 minutes.

Giant's Despair Mountain Climb

On October 6th, 1916, a Chalmers captured the free-for-all event at the Wilkes-Barre hill climb on Giant's Despair mountain, winning the \$1,000 Hollenbeck Trophy and defeating four 12-cylinder cars, several well-known racing creations

and many of the highest-priced and highest-powered American cars.

Wins Pike's Peak Climb

August 11, 1916, a Chalmers carried off first honors in the 230 cubic inch class on the terrific grades of Pike's Peak in Colorado. Its time was within a few seconds of much higher-powered, and specially built machines.

Detroit to Indianapolis

On June 12, 1916, the Chalmers set a new record over the roads between Detroit and Indianapolis, 305 miles, making the trip in eight hours, 23 minutes.

Atlanta to Chattanooga

June 24, 1916, a Chalmers lowered all records between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The distance of 125 miles was covered in 3 hours, 53 minutes. This is faster than the time of the Dixie Flyer, the fastest railroad train of the south.

Dallas to San Antonio

Another famous train—the Katy Limited—was beaten by a Chalmers between Dallas and San Antonio. The Chalmers made the run in 9 hours and 22 minutes, 1 hour and 33 minutes faster than train time.

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MORE CORN MEAL IN DIET.

Is Recommended By Department of Agriculture.

One way to reduce the cost of food for the family, say the specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture, is to use more corn meal, where this is low in price as compared with other cereals.

Corn meal at present prices, when bought at retail stores, costs about half as much per pound as wheat flour, one-third as much as rolled oats, one-fourth as much as rolled wheat, and about half as much as broken rice. That is, it costs much less per pound than any of the other popular cereal foods, yet even the bolted corn meal usually sold from which the germ of the grain has been removed to make meal keep longer, has a food value which compares favorably with that of wheat flour. It does not supply quite so much protein or mineral matter for building the tissues of the body, but, on the other hand, it gives more fat and starch, pound for pound, and its value as fuel for the body is full as high.

The old-fashioned unbolted corn meal made from the whole grain, which can often be obtained by the farmer who will take his grain to mill, and can often be purchased in shops and markets, contains more of the tissue-building material and has what many consider even a better flavor than the bolted meal, and is much liked for making some forms of corn meal.

Any family, in town or country, can have the best of corn meal by grinding it at home in a hand grist mill. The city man can buy the bushel at a grain store. He can grind it coarse or fine, to suit the taste of the family, and in quantities to last a day or a week, or longer. Most people will agree that this meal containing the germ is very palatable and compares well in this respect with that ordinarily purchased ready ground. Prices of hand mills of substantial make run from \$2.50 to \$5. A small mill can be had for as little as \$1.50, though this probably would prove too tedious to use, except for small quantities.

Whether obtained at the retail store, brought from the mill, or ground at home, corn meal can be used in several ways to give inexpensive variety to the diet. A dish of mush and milk has made the greater part of many a supper on the farm, and children thrive on it, though they may rebel at cleaning the kettle and the "pudding spoon" afterward, if the old time methods of cooking it are followed. It is a simple dish to make—just 3 1/2 cups of water and a teaspoon of salt to every cup of meal. The water can be put in cold and the vessel heated gradually. A double boiler is very convenient in cooking corn meal mush, as well as all other cereals, and is easier to clean. The great secret of good mush is long slow cooking—the longer the better. A fireless cooker, in which the

cooking can go on all day or all night, is very useful for this purpose.

For "quick action" in getting breakfast in the city flat, the corn meal and salt may be put in the double boiler, mixed with a little cold water and then hot water may be added up to the required amount. If clean hot water is to be had from the spigot, a good corn meal mush can be made in three-quarters of an hour. But corn meal can hardly be cooked properly in less time.

Corn meal mush can be used in many other ways besides as a breakfast or supper dish. Fried mush, mush with fruit, and mush with cheese, are in the list of recipes. Fish cakes with corn meal are good and corn meal and meat of different kinds may be cooked together, "scraping" being a favorite in some parts of the country.

Corn bread and corn griddle cakes are made in many ways, all good. Bread may be made of wheat flour and corn meal, half-and-half. Puddings and even doughnuts and cakes are made with corn meal as the basis.

Recipes for using corn meal in all these ways, and others, may be had from the department of agriculture on request.

How Our Popular Songs are Boosted.

In the April American Magazine is an article by E. M. Wickes called "Putting Over" Popular Songs, in which he describes the way that hoped-for "hits" are foisted on the public with the aid of actors and vaudevilleans.

"The public seldom takes to a song without first hearing it from the other side of the footlights. The publishers, knowing this, often pay theatrical performers for singing their songs. The rate of payment ranges from five to one hundred dollars a week, depending on the performer's standing. Now when a publisher plunges to the extent of buying up two or three hundred acts (as some of the big ones do) he stands to lose a goodly sum if the song does not make a big hit."

Public Service Patents.

"The experts of the U. S. department of agriculture," says Farm and Fireside, "frequently conceive ideas in connection with their work which prove to be patentable. During the last year 29 such inventions were made and dedicated to the public. In accordance with the department's policy, its workers obtain what is known as a public service patent, the chief purpose of which is to prevent anyone else from patenting the invention."

"This gives the public the free use of the processes or devices which have been developed in connection with the scientific work of the department. Among these patents granted and applied for during the past year are a poultry-picking frame, beet-syrup process, machine to gather crimson clover, process to preserve fruit juices, and a portable telephone."

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